

RAIDED RESORTS  
START UP AGAIN

Eleven of the Eighteen Disorderly Houses Closed Only Ten Days Ago in Full Operation.

NEXT BLOW TO BE SEVERE

Waldo Decides to Make Names of Property Owners Public—Rich and Socially Prominent Men and Women on Commissioner's List.

In the absence of other developments in the Rosenthal case the amazing affray with which the majority of the disorderly resorts which were raided on August 15 through the agency of the District Attorney's office have opened their doors again was the chief concern yesterday among those prosecuting the police graft inquiry.

Eleven out of the eighteen disorderly houses raided by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime have resumed business, according to the information gathered by men from the District Attorney's office.

In the course of getting evidence against these resorts prior to the raids ten days ago it was ascertained that they were controlled by members of the so-called "Big Five Trust" which operated thirty-two such houses and had run them openly for some time, owing to the fact, apparently, that the "trust" had, liberally paid protection money to certain police officials.

Members of the District Attorney's staff were investigating the new situation yesterday to learn if the police graft channels had been renewed with the resumption of the traffic at the resorts.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

It was learned that practically the only effect of the raids was to cause the switching of the "housekeepers" employed in the resorts and the installation in the places of a new coterie of women other than those who had fallen into the hands of the raiders. The headquarters of the "vice trust" had been removed from rooms which it formerly occupied in 25th street, near 5th avenue, to a place in West 29th street, near Seventh avenue, which was regarded as to be almost inaccessible to the authorities, it was said. The new meeting place of the members of the "trust" was found to be in the rear of a building, and reached by a secret entrance which did not open on the street.

The names of the members of the "Big Five Trust" are known to the District Attorney, and a search was instituted yesterday for them by detectives attached to Mr. Whitman's staff. Assistant District Attorney Smith does not intend to get new evidence against these resorts, in view of the ineffectual results of the former raids, but will aim the next blow at crushing vice in these places directly at the men who are known to be responsible for their existence.

The houses which have reopened are all in the district commanded by Inspector Lahey, who has been mentioned as in line for discipline by the Police Commissioner since the raids revealed the existence of the vicious resorts in the territory for which he is responsible. Three of the houses are in West 25th street, one in West 27th street, one in lower Sixth avenue, three in Sixth avenue, between 29th and 31st streets, one in West 31st street, one in West 25th street and one in West 36th street. They are all resorts of the meaner sort and harbor from ten to twenty girls each.

Reached the District Attorney's office on Friday that the places had re-

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SUICIDE BALKS SURGEON

Patient, Crazy, Stabs Himself on Operating Table.

San Bernardino, Cal., Aug. 24.—Snatching scissors and scalpel from the hands of a surgeon, Joseph Ulrich stabbed himself to death to-day on the operating table at the Emergency Hospital. He had been placed on the table so that self-inflicted wounds made early in the day might be dressed.

Brooding over the murder of one friend for which another friend was convicted is believed to have unbalanced his mind.

JOHNSON FORESEES DEFEAT

Roosevelt's Running Mate Holds On to Governorship.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Governor Hiram Johnson, candidate for Vice-President on the Progressive ticket, bade farewell to his political associates to-day preparatory to a stumping tour of thirty-five days through the East while Colonel Roosevelt is speaking in the West.

"I'm not going to resign," he said, "and after the November election it is possible I shall return to the office I now occupy. But that is neither here nor there."

The language suggested that the possibility of defeat was in the Governor's mind, and he did not dodge the suggestion.

"Good will overcome the defeat," he continued, "if defeat is met. We are going to plead for the brotherhood of man. Government has another duty, another power, another function than commercializing itself. Whatever the outcome, they can say to us after the battle, as Kipling's Tommy Atkins said to Fuzzy Wuzzy, the Soudanese soldier, 'You're a pore benighted 'eathen, but a fust class fightin' man.'"

ENGINEER SAVES SIX MEN

Endures Electric Current While Laborers Scramble to Safety.

James J. Farrell, an engineer, yesterday stuck to his post while several hundred volts of electricity passed through his body, and refused to release the hoisting lever of a big iron concrete bucket, which was being hoisted above six Italians at work in a concrete mould where the Long Island Railroad is building a viaduct across Main street, Flushing. The bucket struck a live wire, and the current shot through the iron crane and struck Farrell. To release his hold on the hoisting lever meant to let the bucket drop back into the mould pit and crush six Italian laborers. Farrell shouted to the laborers to get out of the way, and they scrambled out of the pit, then Farrell was overcome and the bucket dropped back into the mould. Farrell was revived and continued at his work after the dangerous wire had been removed.

HOUSE HOLDS TALK RECORD

Twenty-five Million Words Spoken in the Session.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Official figures of the total appropriations of this session of Congress will not be available until to-morrow, but it is likely the aggregate will approximate \$1,000,000,000.

The session falls two months short of the record breaking duration of the first session of the 56th Congress, when the Mills tariff bill was considered. On the average this session has broken the record in the number of days a week and hours a day in which the House has been in session. The spoken proceedings in the House aggregate 25,000,000 words, breaking the record by about 5,000,000 words.

REFUSES TO GREET KAISER

Head of Swiss Canton Will Not Receive the Emperor.

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 24.—Impelled by his fellow Socialists, Herr Blocher, the well known Socialist leader, has renounced the idea of receiving, as head of the cantonal government of Basel, Emperor William on his majesty's forthcoming visit to Switzerland to attend the Swiss army manoeuvres.

Herr Blocher announced to-night that he would be obliged to be absent from Basel on September 3, the date on which the German Emperor crosses the Swiss frontier.

GIRLS TOSS FOR HUSBAND

Lillian Rice, Who Does "Sandwich Drag," Wins a Farmer.

Lillian Rice, who, with her chum, Angie Wiemers, does the "sandwich drag" at the Criterion, has announced her engagement to Herbert Hooster, a young planter, of Virginia. Herbert, who is young, made his choice in a very novel way. It appears that his affections went out not alone to Lillian, but in equal quantities to her chum Angie. This quality of affection was all very well until Herbert got to the point where he recognized the matrimonial call. Try as hard as he could, he couldn't tell which he liked the best.

The girls took the situation as a joke at first, but seeing how serious Herbert was, they suggested ending the dilemma by tossing a coin. Lillian won. She says she felt awfully sorry for Angie at first. Angie says that she felt a little sorry for herself at first, but on reflection is quite satisfied.

"I hope it will turn out well for Lillian," said Angie, laughingly, "and as for me, I am glad that I lost, because Herbert is dark, and I have always hoped I would get a blond for a husband."

"Marriage is a lottery, anyway," said Lillian, as the call was made for the "sandwich drag."

SHERIFF SAYS HE HAS "GYP," SURE

Milford, Penn., Official Declares Youth He Arrested at Greeley Is the Much Wanted Gunman.

NEAR HAUNT OF BECKER

Suspected Man Had Been Staying at Hotel Where Lieutenant Used to Go—Detective Sent by Dougherty Had Searched Section.

Sheriff Crudeback, of Milford, Penn., informed The Tribune over the long distance telephone at 1:30 o'clock this morning that he had arrested a man who he was all but convinced was "Gyp" the Blood, or Harry Horowitz, one of the men wanted for the shooting of Herman Rosenthal.

Although he admitted there was nothing on the prisoner by which he might be identified, the Sheriff said that he had every reason to believe the man whom he arrested at 7 o'clock at Greeley—not far from Milford—was "Gyp" and none other.

The Sheriff said that when his man was arrested there were two other young men with him, but none of them put up any fight or made any attempt to get away after they had been cornered. The arrest, he said, was made on information sent to him from Philadelphia. With Crudeback at the time the arrest was made was Constable Rosencrans.

All Day on Trail.

Taking up the trail early yesterday morning, Crudeback and Rosencrans followed the man supposed to be "Gyp" and his companions up to 7 o'clock last night. Everything had been arranged in case of the men making resistance. But instead, the three men, after being told that only "Gyp" was wanted, said that they would willingly accompany the Sheriff and his constable without trouble.

"What makes you think that you have 'Gyp the Blood?'" Sheriff Crudeback was asked. He replied that before making the arrest he "made sure" that he had the right man.

He said that every precaution had been taken to keep the much wanted prisoner at Greeley until such time as the authorities were satisfied that he was the fugitive gunman.

"When I arrested him," said the Sheriff, "he would not admit who he was, but he answers the police description to the letter, and I am positive that I have the right man."

Dougherty Sent Man.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, when informed over the telephone of "Gyp's" arrest early this morning, declared he had sent a man to Greeley early Saturday morning, but that he had not heard from him. He did not care to state anything further regarding the arrest, he said.

In reply to a question Dougherty said until he got word from his detective, who knew "Gyp," he would not place any credence in the arrest. He said, however, that he hoped the report that "Gyp" was at last in custody of the police was true. He said that every possible clue since the murder of Rosenthal of the whereabouts of the men wanted had been closely followed.

Dispatches from Scranton said that the arrest was made at Mrs. Bush's hotel at Greeley by C. R. Rosencrans, a local constable, a short time after two New York detectives who had been watching the Pike County hotels left the hamlet.

The constable took his prisoner by automobile to Lackawaxen, where he was joined by Deputy Sheriff Wood. The party proceeded to Milford, the county seat of Pike County, where the prisoner was locked up to await identification.

Mrs. Bush's hotel has been a favorite resort for New York police officers, and it is understood that Lieutenant Becker has been a guest there on hunting trips in the Pike County woods.

Report of a Fight.

The Scranton dispatches said that according to James Wood, a son of Deputy Sheriff Wood, of Pike County, and Chief of Police of Milford, the man was captured after a fight in a woods, where he was surrounded by a posse made up of residents of Greeley, headed by the constable and two New York detectives. Over the telephone the Sheriff denied the incident of the fight.

Sheriff Crudeback and Deputy Sheriff Wood, of Milford, met Constable Rosencrans and his prisoner at Lackawaxen. The man had been stopping at the Hotel Busch, in Greeley, and been under surveillance for several days.

Sheriff Crudeback said over the telephone that he had been impelled to make the arrest because of the resemblance of the man to the description sent out by the New York police. He said he immediately hurried his prisoner to Lackawaxen, where he expected to find some of the New York detectives, but he was very much surprised not to find one there.

"When nobody showed up at Lackawaxen to identify my prisoner," said the Sheriff, "I took the man to Milford with me, I've got him locked up here with me, and will hold him until such time as the proper authorities come here with the necessary credentials."

Lieutenant Funston, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night, said that he had no dispatches advising him of the capture of Horowitz.

CONGRATULATING THE ALL AROUND OLYMPIC WINNER.

Mayor Gaynor shaking hands with "Jim" Thorpe, the American Indian who won the Decathlon and Pentathlon—Scene at City Hall yesterday.



Left to right—Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mayor Gaynor, James Sullivan, General Dyer, N. G. N. Y., Major Foley and Major Hoppin.

(Story of the parade on third page.)

PRESIDENT APPROVES PANAMA CANAL BILL

Declares British Protest Leads to Absurd Conclusion as to Rights of the U. S.

DOUBTS SOME PROVISIONS

Finds No Reason, However, to Delay Until Another Congress Legislation Imperatively Needed Now.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 24.—The Panama Canal bill, the last of the important measures outside the appropriation bills to be passed by Congress, was signed by President Taft to-night. Several members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Senators Crane and Smoot and Secretary Thompson were present when he affixed his signature to the measure. The gold pen he used was brought to Washington by the California delegation and will be exhibited at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

President Taft issued a memorandum to accompany the measure in which he sets forth his views regarding the objections made to it. In this he reviews the British protest made under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, of which he says:

The British protest leads to the absurd conclusion that this government, in constructing the canal, maintaining the canal and defending the canal, finds itself shorn of the right to deal with its own commerce in its own way, while all other nations using the canal in competition with American commerce enjoy that right and power unimpaired.

Mr. Taft finds that the provision permitting the registry of foreign built vessels as vessels of the United States for foreign trade injures no interest in the United States and if it proves to extend the commercial flag to the high seas will fill a long felt want.

The President approves the restriction forbidding railroads to have any interest in water carriers using the Panama Canal, although he finds that the radical provision is not wholly necessary.

He expresses doubt of the authority of Congress to prohibit railroad companies from owning or operating steamships in any other part of the jurisdiction of the United States, and holds that there is ample time for the Supreme Court to review this question or for Congress to modify the act in this respect before it goes into effect.

Calling attention to his observations on tolls in a special message to Congress, Mr. Taft concludes:

I believe the bill to be one of the most beneficial that has passed this or any other Congress, and I find no reason in the objections made to the bill which should lead me to delay until another session of Congress provisions that are imperatively needed now, in order that due preparation by the world may be made for the opening of the canal.

Only One Question at Issue.

In discussing the British protest against the exemption of American shipping from the payment of tolls for the use of the canal, Mr. Taft says:

In view of the fact that the Panama Canal is being constructed by the United States, wholly at its own cost, upon territory ceded to it by the Republic of Panama for that purpose, and that unless it has restricted itself the United States enjoys absolute rights of ownership and control, including the right to allow its own commerce the use of the canal upon such terms as it sees fit, the sole question is: Has the United States (by the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty) deprived itself of the exercise of the right to pass its own commerce free, or to permit tolls collected for the use of the canal?

The President points out that the

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NATIVE AUTOS CROWDED OFF ENGLISH MARKET

American Product, Owing to Cheapness, Is Now Being Imported by the Thousand.

IN SIX MONTHS 3,327 SOLD

Experts Unanimous in Attributing Result to High U. S. Tariff and to British Free Trade Regime.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24.—Automobiles are a pastime which in England is not confined to the wealthy classes. The reason is that, with excellent roads, the English have learned to appreciate low powered cars which are low in price, not only in the matter of first cost, but in the way of expense of running and upkeep. The result is that one finds everywhere roads literally crowded with light powered cars, but the feature of the situation now attracting the greatest attention is that the majority of these cars are of American manufacture.

American automobile builders have been quick to see the opportunity, and by enterprising methods have taken away from the British their own field. The cry now is that English manufacturers must regain at least some of the markets, as the vast markets of the United States are barred by high tariffs.

Tables compiled this week show the following comparison of cars imported into England from the United States in 1909, 1910 and 1911, with the exports from England to America in the same years. The imports are as follows:

1909—428 cars; value, \$607,190.  
1910—1,161 cars; value, \$1,076,485.  
1911—2,734 cars; value, \$2,961,329.

In parts of cars the imported value has increased from \$124,000 in 1909 to \$1,332,880 in 1911.

The exports are as follows:

1909—88 cars; value, \$291,200.  
1910—34 cars; value, \$170,555.  
1911—66 cars; value, \$137,580.

The parts exported showed an increase from \$18,805 in 1909 to \$137,460 in 1911.

The figures for 1912 to June 30 show imports of cars of 3,327 of a value of \$2,792,535; parts of cars of the value of \$1,391,680.

Thus the record for the first six months of 1912 almost equals that of the entire year 1911.

Is England Out of Her Mind?

R. W. A. Brewer, of the Institute of Automobile Engineers, who has just returned from a tour in America, where he inspected all the more important automobile plants, gives a large part of the credit to the American protective tariff system. He says: "American motor car manufacturers think we are quite mad because we do not have a tariff. An American car is by no means the result of cheap labor or cheap material, for they are cars of excellent quality. It is the result of protection in America for the motor car industry on account of the American tariff. Hardly any cars are imported, and thus America has the industry to herself, and with her own markets protected can produce for the rest of the world."

The same view is taken by E. C. Instone, manager of the Daimler Company, who says: "The crux of the whole question is, Can the British manufacturer find a secured home market in any degree comparable with that in America, fostered and assisted as it is by a tariff on the imported vehicle? The American manufacturer is assured of an enormous home demand, free

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COLONEL CALLS FOR A HEARING

Demands That Senate Committee Shall Give Him a Chance to Refute Archbold's Story at Once.

MAY BE HEARD TO-MORROW

Senators Get Into a Wrangle Over Extending the Scope of the Investigation, and La Follette Starts Filibuster.

Washington, Aug. 25 (Sunday).—At 1:40 o'clock this morning the Senate voted to include the names of Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins in the Penrose resolution of inquiry into "correspondence or financial transactions with John D. Archbold and members of the House and Senate."

Washington, Aug. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt telegraphed to Senator Clapp to-night as follows:

As I am not willing that Mr. Archbold's statement about me should pass without immediate official contradiction, I request the privilege of appearing before your committee on Monday. My engagements are such that it will be the greatest inconvenience to me and many others if the hearing is deferred to a later date.

Senator Clapp, chairman of the special committee to investigate campaign contributions, as soon as he was informed of Colonel Roosevelt's desire to appear before the committee, called a meeting of members to-night to decide whether a hearing could be held on Monday. He was able at first to reach only Senator Lea.

Senator Penrose had started for his train to Ohio not more than an hour before Colonel Roosevelt's message reached Washington. Senator Oliver left earlier in the day. Senator Jones also had made arrangements to leave for his home in Washington State.

Senator Clapp succeeded in getting notice to Senator Jones before he left town, and, with him, conferred with Senator Lea. Senator Jones was willing to remain for the hearing if it were held at once, and expressed a conviction that Colonel Roosevelt should be heard. Mrs. Lea, wife of Senator Lea, is very ill in Colorado, and he had planned to go to her at once.

After long consultation with the Democratic members of the Senate, Senator Lea informed Senator Clapp that he was ready to resign from the committee, so that another Democrat might be selected in his place and a quorum of three be present at a meeting on Monday to hear Colonel Roosevelt. The name of Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, was mentioned as one to take his place.

Wants a Democrat on Hand.

Chairman Clapp was willing to comply with Colonel Roosevelt's request, but he was desirous of having a Democratic member of the committee present to cross-examine the witness. In case the committee decides to hear Mr. Roosevelt Monday, it was planned to send a telegram to Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, asking him to return to the city for the meeting.

It is practically settled that George W. Perkins will testify on Tuesday, but whether he will come to Washington or whether the committee will go to New York, where it would be convenient to hear others whose names were mentioned in Mr. Archbold's sensational testimony, has not yet been determined.

Some of the Senators want to recall George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican National Committee of 1904. He told the Senate committee recently that neither the Standard Oil Company nor any one associated with it contributed to the Republican fund that year. Mr. Archbold declared the Standard Oil's contribution was known fully to both Mr. Cortelyou and Colonel Roosevelt.

Although the Senate in its expiring hours refused to pass the resolution authorizing the investigating committee to inquire into the pre-convention fight of 1912, with the view of corroborating or refuting the charges made by Senator Penrose, the Pennsylvania Senator, intimated that the fight had just begun.

Broadening the Inquiry.

Senator Poindexter, the exponent of the third party in the Senate, called up the resolution and proposed amendments broadening the proposed investigation to include an inquiry into the correspondence between John D. Archbold and members of the Senate and House of Representatives from 1900 down to the present time.

Senator Penrose promptly approved the amendments and added an amendment including George W. Perkins and Colonel Roosevelt in the inquiry.

Mr. Poindexter then offered an amendment authorizing the investigating committee to employ an attorney. Mr. Penrose replied by inserting the word "reputable" before the word "attorney."

"At this point a hitch came. Senator Borah announced that he desired to call up the bill providing for the creation of a Department of Labor. Other Senators suggested that it would be well to take a recess in order that they might make preparations for departure.

Senator Heyburn finally took the floor and in a long speech denounced the proposed investigation, character-

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